BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1859. NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do.	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do.....do.....do.	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do.	12 00
Do.	do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

L. F. BUNN,
HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PRINCESS ST., BELOW FRONT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber, having been burned out by the late fire, has removed to the above location, where he will be pleased to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. All orders in his line will be attended to promptly and faithfully. L. F. BUNN.
April 23, 1859.—195-2t—35-3m*

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y

Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would respectfully inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had enlarged experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," "Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.

The above styles of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates.
March 11th, 1859. 28-tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or echarge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 25th, 1859.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—On the 21st Feb. last, I published in your Journal three certain notes in favor of Nathan Weill, payable by my myself and Geo. Fennell, (each note being somewhat over $1200,) as fraudulent. In justice to Mr. N. Weill, I would state that, on further investigation, matters present themselves that demand that I should give this publicity, as what was alleged against him, (N. Weill,) were mostly hearsay.

All complaint is at an end, and the advertisement of 21st February should not be urged against him. In all transactions with him on former occasions, I found him honorable with me, and I hereby give notice that no proof can be alleged, as I have found that matters were perhaps misrepresented because misunderstood by me.
April 27, 1859.—198-6t—35-3m. W. W. FENNELL.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of my partner, S. F. Collins, I offer for sale that valuable *STEAM SAW MILL*, owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, Ga., and in good running order. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt look for themselves. Apply to the subscriber at Darien. D. Y. SHINE.
June 24. 43-3m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while *All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor*.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m

THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures*. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.

RHEUMATISM

of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C.

such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!

Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.

Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL

Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.

If you are not satisfied, *try it*. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.

Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28. 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE—for sale at KELLEY'S.
June 17.

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable piece or parcel of Land, consisting of about one hundred and twenty acres, fifty acres of which is as good SWAMP as the State affords. About ten acres of the Swamp is cleared and produces Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c., well. It is situated about one mile and a half from Caintuck Landing, on the Cape Fear River, about twenty-five miles from Wilmington, in Caintuck District, New Hanover county.

Also, a piece of Land adjoining the above, containing about two hundred and twenty acres, about one hundred and fifty acres of which is excellent Swamp. The range for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, is surpassed by none in New Hanover county.

Persons desirous to purchase a bargain, would do well to call on me, as *I want to sell*. JAS. BOURDEAUX.
Caintuck District, N. Hanover co., N. C., July 1—44-3t*

A VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS FARM FOR SALE, known as the SHAW PLANTATION, situated on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River, in the County of Harnett, and distant from Toomer (the present County Seat) two miles and contains 747 Acres.

It embraces an extensive body of very rich River Bottom Land, not surpassed in this section of the State for depth and fertility of soil; and in view of quality of soil, eligibility of location, the society in its vicinity, Schools, Churches, &c., an opportunity is here presented of securing a Farm containing advantages rarely to be met with.

The land lies well, and is susceptible of making one of the most valuable and productive farms in the State. It is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Cotton, and abounds with a large quantity of Oak, Ash and other Timber, besides Pine Timber for Saw Logs.

The form of the tract renders it susceptible of division into two tracts or parcels, for Farms.

It has a stream running nearly through the centre, fed by never-failing springs, on which is a desirable situation for an overshot mill with a good dam already built.

There are on the tract about 150 acres cleared and in cultivation.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above lands to those desirous to purchase. Look and you will be pleased. In my judgment, such a body of land cannot be exhibited in Harnett or any of the adjoining Counties.

If not sold privately, it will be exposed to public sale on Monday of the Superior Court in this County, which I think will be the Second Monday in August next.

Terms will be made easy, and more particularly made known on the day of sale. H. M. TURNER.
July 1st, 1859 44-4t

PLANTATIONS AND NEGROES FOR SALE IN SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.

THE FOLLOWING described property has been placed in my hands for sale, by one of the most successful Cotton Planters in South-western Georgia, who desires a change of residence and occupation:

Three open and highly improved PLANTATIONS, situated in the heart of the "Lime Belt," convenient to Railroad:

One containing 3,500 Acres;
One containing 1,750 Acres; and
One containing 1,250 Acres;

Together with all of the Stock complete, Planting Utensils, and an abundant supply of Provisions.

Also, seventy experienced, and A No. 1 Cotton making NEGROES, the most of whom are working hands, will be sold with the Plantations it desired, but not separately.

Terms as follows, can be made: A small amount of cash, and the balance in instalments of one, two, three and four years, well secured with interest payable annually.

Persons wishing to see the property, will please notify me a few days before visiting the country, that I may be at home on their arrival.

For further particulars address me at "Bonds Mills," Baker county, Georgia. W. W. CHEEVER.
June 24th, 1859 43- -*

2,000 ACRES OF TEXAS LANDS

IS NOW offered for sale, titles indisputable; this Land is situated on the San Barnard, in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad which connects Galveston with Houston. Persons desirous of moving West with a view of planting, would do well to regard this notice.

Apply to JNO. S. JAMES,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 11th, 1859. 237-2—42 6t*

WHO WANTS A FARM!—1100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, the whole or a half of the farm now owned and cultivated by him; situated on the North side of White Oak River, ten miles from Pollocksville. The tract contains 1,100 acres, more or less, and is under a state of cultivation. It is as good Corn and Cotton land as can be found in the county. The farm has a good dwelling, a new kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot has upon it a large, handsome and well arranged growth of young and beautiful shade trees, together with a well of most excellent water. It is a level and healthy country, and a better neighborhood cannot be found in Eastern North Carolina.

The tract is situated but a few miles from a stream of NAVIGABLE WATERS,

making it a convenient matter to ship, at almost any time or season, the products of the farm. The soil is adapted to the culture of almost any vegetable grown in this section of country, and its fertility requires no improvement.

The subscriber is desirous to sell only upon account of having concluded to change his business.

It will be sold upon liberal terms.

Those wishing to examine the tract of land, or ascertain any further particulars, can do so by applying on the premises, to WM. E. SHIVER.
May 20th, 1859 38-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND lying in Wake County, eighteen miles Southwest of Raleigh and situated in an excellent neighborhood.

The lands are well adapted to the raising of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Cotton, &c.

The improvements are a Dwelling House with suitable outbuildings.

Terms accommodating. For further information, apply to S. W. DOUGLASS.
Somerville, Harnett Co., N. C., May 13th, 1859 37-2m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a body of LAND, containing about six thousand acres, and lying on the waters of Livington Creek, in Brunswick county, about 17 miles from Wilmington, and intersected by the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroads. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, and could readily be made to grow cotton to great advantage, having a clay sub-soil, with an abundant and easily available supply of marl and swamp mud for manuring purposes. The improvements consist of two comfortable homesteads, having every necessary convenience, and being situated in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood.

The oregoing lands may be had at a bargain.

Further description is deemed unnecessary, as all desiring to purchase will examine for themselves, which they can do on application to Mr. James H. Pritchett, or to Mr. Wm. T. Grist, on the premises. For terms, etc., enquire of

A. & J. R. GRIST,
Washington, N. C.,
or of their agent, JAMES T. PETTEWAY,
Wilmington, N. C.
May 6th, 1859. 36-3m

☞ Tawboro' Southerner copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS in the flourishing Village of Rutherfordton, (the Western terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,) are offered for sale on very low terms. Now is the time to buy before property rises to Rail Road prices. One of the most desirable lots in the place, containing 3 acres—part wood—excellent house, all other out buildings, good water, &c. Two of one acre, and one of one-and-a-half acres, each having good new houses, and otherwise improved.

For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information desired. L. P. ERWIN.
Rutherfordton, N. C., March 28th, 1859. 32-3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

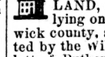
THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Enoch Peterson, deceased, at June term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

DANIEL ROBINSON, Executor.
June 17th, 1859 42-6t*

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

SCHOOL BOOKS.



THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—6-tf

Schools.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, *Principal.*
Rev. T. H. HORNER, *Assistant.*

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS THE SECOND MONday in July.

For board in the family of either instructor and tuition, the entire charge is ninety dollars per session. Board can also be obtained in other families convenient to the Academy.
June, 1859. 43-6w*

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WHITEVILLE, N. C.
J. G. BEATTY, Principal and Teacher of English.

THE SESSION commences on the 1st of August, and closes the last of December.
Instruction in English, two dollars per month.
Music on Piano, twenty dollars.
Use of instrument for practice, five dollars.
June 24th, 1859.—43-5t.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 28th of July, 1859. Perfect propriety in the deportment of our pupils, prudent economy in their expenditures, unweared diligence in their studies, and an elevated standard of scholarship, are cardinal principles in our system of government.

To the people *in the middle and eastern sections of Carolina*, we appeal with confidence for support. Ours is a pleasant, retired, and healthy situation—sufficiently remote from the various rail roads which intersect each other here, to be free from annoyance. Our location is also abundantly far enough above the level of the sea to insure good health. Of this our history for the three years past affords the most satisfactory evidence; and at the same time, our pupils may return home at the close of the Spring term, *without risk from too sudden transition of climate*. Why send your daughters and wards to the vicinity of the mountains to spend the Winter and Spring—the most healthy seasons of the year—and then carry them down among the swamps of the eastern counties, *to pass their long Summer vacation, and in many instances to sicken and die before the time arrives for them to return to School?*

Remember, too, that the additional expense for rail road tickets, hotel bills, &c., necessarily incurred in carrying a pupil to any Female College west of this point, will be more than enough to pay for the *tuition* of that pupil in Wayne Female College one Session. See the N. C. Advocate for an example in proof.

$71 50 will pay for Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights and Tuition in the College course one Session, and $61 50 will pay for the same in the Preparatory Department. Music on Piano or Guitar, Painting, Embroidery, &c., &c., taught at customary prices. For a Catalogue apply to the undersigned.

Goldsboro', N. C. S. M. FROST, President.

The Weekly Herald of Wilmington, the Marion Star, the Weekly Progress of Newbern, the Washington Dispatch, the Times of Washington, will please insert the above six times and send account to me for payment. S. M. F.
June 10th, 1859 41-6t

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE NINETEENTH annual session of this Institution will commence on the 3d of August, 1859.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a HOME with the advantages of a SCHOOL. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel per session of five months,.....$60 00
Tuition in the regular classes,..... 20 00

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
Greensborough, N. C.
June 4. 231

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

Wanted.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN.

A SITUATION as Teacher, either in a School or private family, to teach the Classics and ordinary English branches. The best of testimonials given for learning and moral character. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
June 10. 41-3m

OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.

WE WISH TO ENGAGE active and energetic Agents (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village and County in the United States.

Agents can realize from $500 to $1000 per year.

For full particulars, address (enclosing Stamp,)
S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
May 20, 1859.—38-3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES WANTED.

COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 21, 1859. 20-6m*

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers about 1st of April, two NEGRO MEN, HENRY and TOBY. The said negroes are both very tall and dark complected, about 25 or 30 years old. We will give the above reward for them lodged in any jail so that we can get them; or $25 for either one of them. They were hired from Wm. A. Faison, Sampson county, N. C. JORDAN & PARKER.
Red Bluff, S. C., 8th June, 1859. 42-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th day of January, 1858, my boy DICK. He is dark complected, heavy set, weighs about 160 lbs., height about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches. He is lurking in the neighborhood of Timothy Newkirk's. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail of the adjoining counties, so I can get him. I will furthermore give $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring him. JAMES VANN, Jr.
Taylor's Bridge, Sampson Co., N. C., May 28, 1859. 41-6t.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel. negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose. slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and deliv ery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man.

PETER RIVES, Guardian.
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859 22-6m

SUNDRIES.

100 HHDS. choice new crop Clayed & Muscovado Molasses;
100 hhds. and 12 tierces new crop Cardenas Molasses, daily expected;
75 hhds. New Orleans, Porto Rico and Muscovado, and in bbls., classified Sugars;
400 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee;
175 bbls. Portland Syrup, in new, bright and strong bbls.;
125 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork;
30 hhds. choice Western Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
50 casks fresh best Rice—a good article. For sale by July 1. HATHAWAY & CO.

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1859.

Moses Lipman, vs John H. Sutton. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John H. Sutton, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the effect that the said John H. Sutton appear and plead or answer to said attachment, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him. J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
June 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 41-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1859.

☞ It would appear that the Austrians having been forced to withdraw *from* their positions in the Papal States, several *municipalities* had pronounced for the King of Sardinia, but the King of Sardinia had been forced *to* decline accepting them, stating that, under no consideration could he assent to the annexation of any part of the Papal States to his dominions. So Bologna, and Ancona, and the rest are as they were, only that the Austrians being gone, the French are the masters, and the independence of the Pope means just the margin that French bayonets choose to leave him. Indeed it is pretty generally understood that the Supreme Pontiff is in all but the name, a French prisoner in his own Capital.

So far then, the ambition of Victor Emanuel seems to be limited by the Austrian possessions and by the Duchies which are semi-Austrian in their governmental character. To that ambition the States of the Church seem to place a barrier precluding further extension to the Southward, just about dividing the territory and population of the Peninsula between the projected new kingdom of Upper Italy and that still remaining under the Papal and Neapolitan dominion.

Will *this* be a settlement? Will the Pontifical and Neapolitan States be quiet, or be allowed to be so.—There is more revolutionary feeling in the lower half of Italy than in the upper. *That* France must and will take in hand now that Austria is gone, and the idea of Italy for the Italians will be as vague as ever it was, and more so.

Nor, when Lombardy and Venice and the Duchies are annexed to Piedmont will there be any assurance of harmony there. The Milanese will hardly care to be subject to a court resident at Turin; Venice and Genoa will be rivals as of old, while Florence will lay claims to her share of power and distinction. To find the day when there was an Italy for Italians, we must go back to the days of heathen Rome, and then we find the iron dominance of a single city the ruling element. After that the Goth, the Vandal and the Hun, the Longbard, the Franck and the Norman; petty states, half independent and wholly tumultuous, occasionally owning allegiance to the Empire, and again rallying round the Pope—the centre of Catholic unity, yet containing the bitterest enemies of all religion. Rallying now to any standard against the Austrians, yet filled with secret societies that hardly recognise the obligation of any established laws or vested rights. If this strangely situated, strangely mixed, strangely constituted mass of population can be nationalized, tranquilized and moulded into a stable and prosperous state by the sword of France and the proclamations of Victor Emanuel, then something will be done to which history affords no parallel. The rush of the wild Zouaves and wilder Turcos across the Ticino, the muster in arms of all the force of the little kingdom of Sardinia, a revolutionary movement in Tuscany, Parma and Modena, do not at all make Italy or Italians any different from what they have been for ages. Habits of self-government and stability of action *grow*, and are not *made* by the sword of the stranger.

☞ In a general way our exchanges to-day are very few and not very interesting. Most of our dailies were suspended on account of the 4th—that is, there were no evening papers on Monday, and no morning papers on Tuesday—no, we are wrong there, for the Newbern *Progress* and Fayetteville *Carolinian* of Tuesday are both at hand, though sooth to say, we cannot say that either do themselves more than justice in their issues of yesterday—the *Carolinian* even goes so far as apparently to think *we* perpetrated that "lofty" sentence about "gilding refined gold," &c., which is generally attributed to one W. Shakespear, deceased. No doubt it is ours, and the deer-stealer also stole our thunder.

However, the 4th was duly celebrated in our sister town—the military turned out—Mr. Mullins delivered an excellent oration,—Captain Bradford had fireworks at night at the Arsenal, and there appears to have been no accident.

At Newbern, there was also a procession and an oration, accompanied by the reading of the National and Mecklenburg Declarations of Independence. The oration was delivered by Mr. S. M. Brinson.

During the afternoon the Newbern Light Infantry presented a pitcher to John D. Whitford, Esq., in token of regard. At night there was a ball at the Gaston House, where dancing was kept up to a late hour.

It appears to have rained a good deal in Newbern, though not so much as at Wilmington.

Mr. Wright's Address.

We learn that the address on Education delivered on the 1st instant by James A. Wright, Esq., before the Lillington Academy at Lillington, (Long Creek,) in this county, was an eloquent and instructive effort, and was listened to with marked satisfaction by a large and intelligent audience, embracing very many ladies.

Mr. Wright spoke of the necessity of education for the developement of human intellect and usefulness—its value as an adjunct to religion and the highest morality, and referred with pleasure to the progress of the educational cause in North Carolina, the growth of her Schools and School Fund—the high position she now occupied and the still higher one she was yet bound to occupy.

The rewards of education were placed before all, and none should dream that the mere possession or supposed possession of genius could relieve them from the necessity of exertion to grasp these rewards, or the supposed want of genius debar them from aspiring to the highest measure of success. Mr. W. quoted the language of Sir Walter Scott and Baron Humboldt in support of the ground he assumed, and referred in glowing language to the honor which Kings and Emperors felt *themselves* honored in paying to the memory of the great physical philosopher, the illustrious author of "Cosmos."

But the first and purest rudiments of education must be implanted by the mothers of the land—upon their teachings as developed subsequently in the Schools and Academies and Colleges of the land, the well-being of the country and the perpetuity of republican institutions must to a great extent extent depend.

WIND, RAIN, AND HAIL.—A Correspondent writing from Columbus County, says that on the evening of the 30th ult. a severe storm of wind, hail and rain, accompanied by lightning and loud peals of thunder, passed over a portion of that County, doing considerable damage to the crops. The crops were materially injured, by the Corn being blowed down, and the washing of the fields.

MORE IRON.—The Br. Brig Britius, from Newport, Wales, arrived here on Saturday evening last, with Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road. This makes the third cargo received here, and we learn that others are now on the way.

SOMETHING NOT HARD TO TAKE.—About the beginning of this present month of July, 1859, we found in our sanctum a waiter with a plate of pounded ice, four peculiar looking glasses, and in the centre a portly bottle labelled Pic Nic Champagne. A note accompanying informed us that it came from the "Harnett House" with the respects of Mr. Montague, proprietor. As soon as the Journal was fairly to press, the editors thereof obtained the proper assistance to man the two remaining glasses, the bottle was opened and found to contain a beverage not by any means hard to take, and it was duly taken. We present Mr. M. our respects for his courteous recollection about these holiday times.

DECLINES.—The Charlotte Democrat of the 5th inst. says that Gen. S. H. Walkup, of Union County, declines being a candidate for Congress from the Mecklenburg district.

☞ Subscribers in town, who fail to receive their papers regularly, will please let it be known at our Office.

A CASE IN POINT.—It appears that Mr. Henry Hett, the keeper of a public house in Baltimore, who went on a visit to his friends in Europe some three months ago, has been detained by the Government of Prussia, and placed on the army list, to serve out the time required of all the subjects of Prussia, of which country Mr. Hett is a native. As he is, and has been for some years, a citizen of the United States, this presents a case in point to test the amount of protection which our government will extend. The general understanding is, that where the person becoming a citizen of the United States, had actually been enrolled in the military service of the State from which he comes, his voluntary return to such State makes him liable to the provisions of the law of the locality to which he so returns. Unless he had actually been so enrolled, he cannot be so held after he becomes a citizen of this country.

It is, to say the least of it, a perplexed question, and we will mention some of the difficulties surrounding it arising out of the different ideas of different countries.—Thus, we are far from recognizing the equality of the white and colored races, and we assert and maintain the relation of master and slave. But Great Britain will declare the slave of a North Carolina master escaping into Canada, a free man, and even give him, after a while, the right to vote there. Suppose the *British subject* voluntarily returns and places himself under the operation of our laws, it is pretty certain that his master will demand the labor or service due him. This is only a parallel case in so far as it shows that there are laws of our own with which we allow no subsequent action of any other government to interfere—that already existing obligations cannot be abolished. It is on the same principle, we suppose, that General Cass holds that persons already drawn into the army of any of the European governments to which such persons were subject at the time of their being so drawn, are liable, in case of their voluntary return, to pay the debt legally declared to exist, even although, in the meantime, they may have become citizens of the United States.

It is desirable that this matter should be definitely settled. It is becoming a very difficult and embarrassing affair in the case of our fellow-citizens who may have been born on the continent of Europe; it is also embarrassing to our government at home, and it is beginning to be made the staple of demagogical appeals, intended to operate upon our approaching elections.

The Sixth District.

Although we watch with much interest the contests pending in the 1st, 5th and 8th districts, and deeply sympathise with and desire the success of the gallant Democrats running in each, we must confess that we take a still deeper interest in the contest now going on in the sixth district, for the reason that Mr. Scales, the incumbent and Democratic candidate is forced to bear the brunt not simply of a most embittered and scrupulous political opposition, but is also subjected to a most cruel and unjustifiable attack by personal enemies.

Before the adjournment of Congress pamphlets of a most villainous and lying character were sent into Mr. Scales' district, personally abusive of Scales, in a private matter wherein he had, in fact, done all that was honorable. To this painful matter we will not now further allude, save to remark that after it had been permitted to rest quietly for seven or eight years, it has now been brought forward to try and ruin Mr. Scales, and blast his political prospects. This system of warfare, commenced before the opening of the canvass, is kept up now. It will fail, we trust. It ought to fail.

We do not pretend to say that Gen. Leach countenances this kind of warfare upon Scales. As a gentleman he *cannot*.

☞ The news by Telegraph is highly interesting, although somewhat vague. The Austrians in great force had finally made their stand and accepted battle on the ground selected by themselves,—on the line of the Mincio, we suppose. The five leagues along which their line extended would protect every crossable point on the river between Peschiera and Mantua.

As will be seen, there are no details. The day on which the battle was fought is not even stated. We suppose it was about this (Thursday) two weeks. How much of a victory it has been is not stated. If a decided victory it settles the question of the campaign. The Austrians cannot make another stand in Italy.

There is evidently some mistake about Napoleon's demand to be allowed to march troops through *Hanover* to the Rhine. Hanover does not touch the Rhine, nor lie between France and that river, it is away to the Northeast of it from France.

Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held at New Newbern on Thursday last, the 30th ult. J. C. Washington, J. D. Whitford, F. P. Latham and Geo. Green, were elected directors on the part of the individual stockholders, and L. C. Desmond, E. A. Thompson, Henry T. Bond, Johnson H. Bryan, Council Wooten, Geo. S. Stevenson, G. R. Thomas and P. G. Evans, announced as directors on behalf of the State.

It would appear from the *Progress* that considerable bitterness of feeling existed, and some pretty sharp words passed, these last rather referred to than reported.

On Friday Ex-Gov. Morehead and Geo. Green of Craven, passed words which would have resulted in blows but for the interference of the by-standers.

No president has yet been elected. That election has been postponed until Thursday of this week.

COTTON BLOOMS.—Henry Nutt, Esq., who has gone pretty vigorously into farming some nine or ten miles from town, called in our sanctum this morning to show us some cotton blooms gathered yesterday, July 4th, from a field of his not far from the North East River, where the W. & W. R. R. crosses it. Mr. Nutt has a considerable extent planted in Cotton, with every prospect of a most excellent yield. We trust he may realize his hopes. We see no reason why New Hanover might not take a start as well as Edgecombe or any other County. There is an abundance of highly improvable land and all the facilities for improvement and fertilization.

☞ Hon. William O. Goode, member elect to the next Congress of the United States, from the Petersburg, Va., District, died at his residence near Boydtown, on Saturday last, the 2d instent, aged 61 years. His disease was consumption. He was a man of high and irreproachable character, and his political opponents join with his political friends in paying an affectionate tribute to his memory.

COLD.—We can hardly call the weather this week cool. It actually feels cold. We hardly recollect a more sudden change, or greater difference in temperature, than between this week and last. It has, so far, been productive of considerable derangements of the bowels, etc.

☞ Mrs. Everett, the wife of Hon. Edward Everett, died in Boston on Saturday evening last.

WHEAT.—The Salisbury *Watchman* states that T. W. Haynes, Esq., sold and delivered in that place, on the 20th June, 100 bushels of new wheat, which weighed 67 pounds to the bushel.

FIRE ALARM.—Aout 8 o'clock yesterday morning the fire bell rang and the usual excitement prevailed for a few minutes. The alarm proceeded from the distillery of J. D. Flaner, Esq., which had taken fire from a small crack in the furnace that permitted the fire to come in contact with the rosin. It was, however, soon extinguished without doing any damage.

Newbern Progress, 5th inst.

For the Journal.

Lillington Academy.

The undersigned were appointed an Examining Committee to superintend the recent Examination of the pupils of the above Institution. In making their report they take pleasure in informing the friends and patrons of the School, as well as the public generally, that in the discharge of their duty they can but add their testimony to the satisfaction expressed by all who were present on that occasion.

At the present day most of the public examinations of students are humbugs—unwarantable advertisements of schools, the result of special preparation on certain sections or chapters. In this way students are made to show off to advantage to the promiscuous crowd, when really ignorant of the branches of study examined on. No such deception was used on this occasion; but the pupils were examined on any part of the studies pursued. The result satisfied us that they have been properly taught—that they have been induced to know what they have gone over—that the correct methods of teaching have been observed by teacher and learner. The promptness, intelligence and accuracy of the answers to the questions propounded, assured us of the careful and thorough instruction, and proved that the great ends and aims of getting an education, which are to think, to reason, to observe, to discipline the mind, as well as to acquire knowledge, had been carefully kept in view.

In giving an account of the exercises, we prefer to generalize results rather than to detail minutely the respective branches of study, and the manner in which individual pupils acquitted themselves. We have, then, to remark that the tests offered to the pupils in Mathematics and the Languages, as well as in all the other departments of study, proved well directed diligence on the part of the teacher and his classes, and showed that "there is no royal road to learning."

The Principal of the Academy is Mr. Samuel W. Clement, a graduate of our State University and a native North Carolinian. This examination is an evidence of his superiority as a teacher. The rigid examination which his pupils sustained throughout, is a tribute to his devotion and skill in teaching. He has successfully labored to establish right principles in the minds of those under his care, and to enable them to deduce correct inferences and to make a practical application of them. A moral and high toned gentleman, he is recommended to the public, not alone as a skillful teacher of the principles of science and learning, but also as a safe guardian of the morals of those placed under his direction, but the least of his merits is his intention to devote his life time to teachings. He aims to build up an Institution of high grade at Lillington. He deserves, and we trust will receive in this undertaking, the aid and comfort of all who place any value upon the advancement of morals and literature, and who are devoted to the best interests of society and to the safety and perpetuity of our institutions. He will be materially aided in the enterprize by the praise worthy act of the last Legislature in prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits within three miles of the Institution, as well as by the great improvement of the place,—now an incorporated town,—in morals, order, and government.

In concluding our report, we do not deem it out of place to refer to the admirable address on Education delivered at the close of the examination, on the 1st inst., by that talented son of Wilmington, James A. Wright, Esq. It was well written, well delivered, and well adapted to the occasion. Its main drift was a well conceived and cogent appeal in behalf of education. It abounded in practical thought and elevated sentiment, and did honor to the head and heart of the gifted speaker. The trustees have requested a copy for publication. The audience were well pleased with the effort. His closing suggestions to the students were in fine taste and eloquent. His allusion, in this connection, to the loss sustained by the world of letters in the death of the venerable and immortal Humboldt, was peculiarly touching and eloquent, and evinced a just appreciation of the labors of that great benefactor of the human race.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
WILL. D. SOMERS,
W. G. GRADY,
Examining Committee.

Lillington, N. C., July 2d, 1859.

For the Journal.

The Fourth at Stump Sound.

ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C., July 5th, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: Presuming that some of your readers in this county at least would like to see a notice of the doings of the Fourth at Stump Sound, I have sent you the following brief sketch.

Early in the morning the citizens were aroused by the firing of cannon, and before eleven o'clock a large and enthusiastic company had assembled at the place of celebration.

At 11 o'clock, J. H. Foy, Esq., late Commoner from Onslow, arose and introduced to the audience Dr. Cader G. Cox, who read the Mecklenburg Declaration, and Mr. W. T. Ennett, who read the National Declaration, after which he introduced Dr. John Daniel Spicer, the Orator of the day, who delivered an eloquent and patriotic address, which reflected high credit on the young speaker, and elicited warm applause from all present.

Cannon were fired before and after the oration.

Calls being made upon J. H. Foy, Esq., he responded in a few very happy remarks, and closed by telling some anecdotes which set the house in an uproar of laughter.

So passed the Fourth at "Old Stump," without anything to interfere with the enjoyment of the day from first to last. It is to be hoped that many more such days are in store for the good and true people of that district, which contains as gallant spirits, and as firm defenders of constitutional liberty as the Old North State can boast of.

From the Albany Atlas.

The Great Balloon Voyage—Landing of the Balloon—Mr. Wise in Albany.

Mr. John Wise, the celebrated Æronaut, arrived in Albany at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning.

He reports that from St. Louis to Medina, Orleans county, from which the last telegraphic despatch concerning the Balloon was received, the voyage was highly successful, the Balloon working to their entire satisfaction, and justifying the hopes with which they had set out, that they would be able to reach the seaboard. At this point, however, they found that they were somewhat out of their course, being too far North, and, therefore, determined to proceed to Boston or Portland.

Before taking that direction it was concluded to land at Rochester, there drop Messrs. Gager and Hyde, and then proceed on their journey eastward. In carrying out this intention they dropped down gradually, and finally struck a hurricane perfectly frightful in its force, which hurried them along at terrific speed towards Lake Ontario. They were driven down to the very surface of the water, where the Balloon was lightened in every possible way, carried with fearful speed and violence towards the shore and through a piece of woods, into which they finally managed to land. This was in Henderson township, Jefferson county.

The four passengers, Messrs. Wise and LaMountain, Mr. Gager, of Boston, and Hyde of the St. Louis Republican, were unharmed, beyond a few scratches. The balloon is considerably damaged, but not beyond repair.

Messrs. Wise and Gager came direct to Albany, yesterday morning, and from here the latter proceeded to Troy and thence to Boston. Mr. W. left for New York in the evening, on board the Knickerbocker. Mr. La Mountain remained on the ground to take charge of the balloon. Mr. Hyde proceeded back home to St. Louis, where he proposed to write a detailed history of the voyage.

The entire distance traveled was eleven hundred and fifty miles in nineteen hours and fifty minutes.

One of the marked incidents of the voyage was an oversight which came near proving disastrous to Mr. Wise. He was in the wicker basket, and being overcome with fatigue laid down and fell asleep. The rest of the party were in the boat below. It being necessary to advise with him on some point as to the course of the Balloon, they called to Mr. W. several times, but receiving no response, Mr. Gager went to him by climbing up the ropes, and found him breathing spasmodically, from the effects of the escaping gas which was slowly suffocating him. He was immediately aroused by Mr. G., and soon recovered his senses.

The greatest attitude attained was two miles. Mr. Wise has entire confidence in the success of the undertaking, and expresses a determination to make another experimental voyage as soon as the Balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt but that a voyage can be made by her to Europe, in one fourth the time that it is now made by the steamers.

Mr. Wise was the Directing Chief, Mr. La Mountain the Æronaut, Mr. Gager the Navigator, and Mr. Hyde the Historian.

PROLIFIC.—Maj. J. M. Potts, of this county, exhibits *ninety-five stalks* of Oats, the product of a *single grain*. The stalks are of good size, with well filled heads. He also has sixty-five stalks of Wheat from a single grain. Was the like ever seen or heard of before? The wheat and oats are of the genus *States' rights democratic*.

Charlotte Democrat.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—A friend, writing us from the neighborhood of Mill Grove, says the crops look very well in that section and promise an abundant yield.

Charlotte Democrat.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamships Vigo and Adelaide.

NEW YORK, July 7th, 1859.

By the steamships *Vigo* and *Adelaide*, we have later and highly important intelligence from Europe.

The *Adelaide* brings dates to the 25th ult. via Galway, Ireland.

Napoleon had telegraphed to the Empress on Friday night, the 24th ult., that a terrible battle had been fought and a great victory achieved. The whole Austrian army formed in line of battle extending five leagues. The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock at night. The French took many flags, cannons and prisoners.

A Vienna despatch of the same date says that a great battle was progressing, but gives no details.

A previous account says that the Austrian force on the Mincio amounted to two hundred and eighty thousand men.

Prussia was moving an army towards the Rhine.—Napoleon had demanded permission to march thirty thousand troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

It is believed that the Prussian basis of mediation will be unacceptable to France, thereby involving Prussia in the war.

It was rumored that Prussia threatened to assist in the suppression of the meditated insurrection in Hungary.

Swiss troops sent by the Pope to Peruchia had a desperate encounter with the inhabitants, shooting them indiscriminately.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 25th, 1859.

Cotton market dull, and closed at a decline of ⅛d.—Sales of the week 35,000 bales. Lower qualities have declined most. Fair Orleans, 8¼d; Middling Orleans 6⅞d; Fair Uplands, 7⅜d; Middling Uplands, 6¾d. Stock at Liverpool 755,000 bales, of which 606,000 were American. Flour very dull, and holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales; quotations 10s. 6d. a 13s. 6d. Wheat firm; Southern 10s a 12s Corn quiet. Provisions have a declining tendency.—Rice quiet. Rosin dull, and all qualities have slightly declined. Spirits Turpentine dull at 40s.

Consols for money closed at 92½, and for account at 92¼ ex-dividend.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 7th, 1859.

[*The Markets at the close, yesterday.*]

Cotton very dull. Flour advanced 5 a 10 cents.—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firm; yellow 88 a 90 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine steady at 45 cents per gallon. Rosin dull at $1 77½. Rice steady at 3½ a 4⅛ cents per lb

Accident and Loss of Life on the Susquehanna.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 5.—A distressing accident occurred on the Susquehanna yesterday, 4th of July. It appears that ten or twelve persons, principally children, were crossing the river in a boat, opposite Port Deposit, when the centre board became jammed in a rock. In the effort to extricate it the box gave way, immediately filling and capsizing the boat, and precipitating the occupants into the water. Unfortunately Mrs. John Frisk and two children and a daughter of Mr. Lawrence were drowned. The parties all belonged to Port Deposit, where the unfortunate affair has created deep gloom. The bodies of the two children have been recovered.

Death of an Ex-M. C. from Virginia.

PETERSBURG, July 5th.—Hon. W. O. Goode, member of the last Congress from the 4th district, died of consumption Sunday morning, near Boydtown, in this State.

Death of the Wife of Hon. Edward Everett.

BOSTON, July 5.—The wife of Hon. Edward Everett died on Saturday night.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The overland California mail of 10th has arrived.

The republicans of California have nominated Leland Stanford, of Sacremento, for Governor; F. Kennedy, of Santa Clara, for Lieut. Governor; E. C. Baker, of San Francisco, and R. H. Sibley, of Placer, for Congress.

Business at San Francisco was inactive.

Captain Sampson's exploring expedition had reached Walker's river route and traversed it. It shortens the distance from Camp Floyd to Genoa three hundred miles.

The Arizonian of the 16th says that Capt. Stone and party had arrived at Fort Buchanan, having been driven out of Sonora by Governor Pesquira. Capt. Stone proceeds to Washington.

The revolt of the Opato and Yaqui Indians was creating great consternation in Sonora. The Indians had defeated the government troops in four engagements and were marching on Guaymas, where the foreign residents were taking refuge on board of vessels.

GREAT PRICES FOR OLD COINS.—The cabinet of coins, formed by the late Rev. J. W. Martin, of Keston, Kent, was sold during the last week by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The collection was choice and select, comprising Anglo-Saxon, English, Scotch and Irish Coins, ranging from the time of Egbert to the present reign. The first three lots consisted of silver pennies of Ecgbeorth, of different types, which produced £32 15s.; penny of Alfred, with head to the right, struck at London, £14 14s.; another penny of different type, £12 10s.; a half-penny, without the portrait, £18 10s.; penny of Edward the Elder, £10; another penny, slightly differing, £15; half-penny, of great rarity, £33; penny of Æthelstan, £14; penny of Edgar, £15; penny of Harthacourt, £11 5s.; another specimen, with different moneyer, £13 5s.; penny of Stephen, £10 10s.; gold penny of Henry the Third, of the highest rarity, £130; the quarter-florin of Edward the Third, almost unique, £145; half-angel of Henry the Sixth, £31; soverign of Henry the Seventh, £39; shilling of the same reign, £12 12s.; sovereign of Henry the Eighth, £20; half-soverign of his 36th year, £19 5s.; George noble of the same monarch, £20 10s.; the fine sovereign of Edward the Sixth, £20; the angel of the same, £59; rial of Mary, £71; half-angel of the same, £35; sovereign of Charles the First, £14; half-sovereign of Charles the First, of the Bristol Mint, £50; a series of interesting siege-pieces, £109 10s. 6d. Among the coins struck for America, may be mentioned the Lord Baltimore Penny, said to be unique, £75; a copper piece struck for the Summer Islands, £29; New England half-penny, £15 15s.; the fifty shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, £46; gold five shilling piece of Charles the Second, £29 10s. Among the Scotch coins worthy of note are, the gold noble of David the Second, £41; forty shilling piece of James the Sixth, $20; two-thirds of lion, £15 10s. The competition was spirited throughout the sale, and the prices were considered high, but the specimens, generally speaking, were rare and of high quality. Total £2,623 18s.—*London Athenæum.*

THE STATE'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEW BANK.—It will be recollected that the charter of the Bank of North Carolina required the State Treasurer to subscribe $500,000 in stock for the Literary Fund, and to pledge, if necessary, the stock now held by the State in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, to raise the specie to make payments on the stock thus subscribed.—The Treasurer recently visited the City of New York, for the purpose of making a loan on the basis of the stock referred to; and we are gratified to learn that he has made the most satisfactory and advantageous arrangements for raising the specie. We understand that he has contracted with a Bank in that city for a loan of $250,000 in specie, at the rate of 5 1-2 per cent. The legal rate of interest in New York is 7 per cent. This business transaction speaks for itself. It is creditable to the Treasurer, and affords at the same time another proof, if such proof were necessary, of the soundness of the old State Bank, and of the high character for promptitude and integrity which North Carolina sustains in the great commercial and financial centre of the Union.

Raleigh Standard.

DEATH OF A FOOL.—The Troy (N. Y.) Whig says a man named Warren Johnson died recently at Pittstown, from the effects of brandy. He fell in company, at a tavern, with two "Railroad men," one of whom told Johnson that he would pay for J.'s liquor if he would drink what he should pour out. Johnson agreed to this, and the R. R. man turned out a *tumbler full of brandy*. This was drank by J., when the R. R. men asked him if he would drink another. Johnson said he would, and drank *the second tumbler full*, soon after. He soon became senseless, was carried home, and died on Monday evening.

[From the "New American Cyclopedia," published by request of our correspondent: "G. H."]

AEROLITE (Gr. *aer*, air, and *lithos*, stone,) stones that have fallen from the air. The fact is fully conceded, and it is also established that their composition differs from that of any other substances we are acquainted with.—Aerolites have been met with in almost all parts of the world. One in South America is estimated to weigh 80,000 pounds, and another 14,000 pounds, and there is a large one in the Yale College cabinet, from the Red river in Arkansas, which weighs 1,635 pounds. Pallas discovered one in Siberia, which weighed 1,600 pounds, and contains embedded crystals of chrysolite. They are described by Livy, Plutarch and Pliny. The latter speaks of one as large as a wagon, that fell in the Hellespont. By the ancients they were held in great reverence. Iron is the principal ingredient in these stones, varying from 85 to 90 per cent. of their weight; next is nickel, from 6.5 to 10.7 per cent., and then follow a long list of metals, which are nearly all found in every analysis, viz: cobalt, copper, tin, magnesium, aluminum, chromium, potassium, sodium, manganese, and other substances, as sulphur, carbon, silica, phosphorous, oxygen and hydrogen. To the metals named, lead is now to be added, on the authority of Mr. Gleig of England, who has discovered it in small globules in a mass of meteoric iron from Tarapaca, Chili. These substances combine to form a number of mineral compounds, some of which are often met with in the terrestial rocks, and one is peculiar to aerolites. This compound is named *schreibersite*, and is phosphuret of iron and nickel, expressed probably by the formula Ni2 Fe4 P. It occurs in small particles and little flakes, disseminated through the mass, and so closely resembles magnetic iron pyrites, that it may easily be mistaken for it.

These stones are often called meteoric iron, from the metal of which they are principally composed. In appearance they resemble malleable iron; they are black on the outside and grayish white within, and like iron affect the magnetic needle. Their specific gravity veries with the relative proportion of metallic and earthy substances. According to Brande and Thompson, it is from 3.35 to 4.28, but according to Dana "Mineralogy"—it is rarely as low as 6, and a fragment from North Carolina gave 7.318. Van Marum, in the Haarlem Transactions, describes one from the Cape of Good Hope of specific gravity—7.604, which is about the specific gravity of malleable iron. A small one which fell in Tennessee in 1855 has the specific gravity of only 3.2. In whatever part of the world they are found, they present so remarkable a similarity of composition and appearance, that we are compelled to assign to them a common origin. Their composition differing from anything belonging to the earth (though presenting no new elements,) in connection with the circumstances attending their introduction, make it probable that their origin is in some other body than the earth. They appear instantaneously as meteors, surrounded with a bright halo, and rushing through the air, in an oblique direction towards the earth with immense velocity. They shine with intense splendor, and then explode with a loud noise, sometimes at the height of thirty or forty miles above the surface. In Normandy, in France, in the year 1803, they appeared in the form of a ball of fire, accompanied with a small rectangular cloud which did not move, and from which explosions came, the vapor being sent out in all directions on each explosion.—This cloud was so high that it appeared at the same instant immediately over the heads of observers a league apart. Stones fell from the cloud with a hissing noise, as if projected from a sling and were scattered over a tract of country two and a half leagues long by one broad.

About two thousand were collected, the largest weighing seventeen and a half pounds. Fortunately for mankind, the visits of these strangers are seldom in such numbers. They most frequently come singly, and as the unfrequented parts of the earth and those covered with the waters present by far the greatest surface, their fall is for the most part remote from the habitations of man. In their fall they bury themselves in the earth, so great is their velocity, and for some time they continue so hot that they cannot be handled. As these bodies sometimes illuminate a tract of one hundred or two hundred miles in extent, it is probable that only a portion of the mass reaches the earth, while the main body keeps on its way through the heavens. Three hypothesis have been proposed to account for the source of aerolites. First, that they are meteors formed in the atmosphere by the aggregation of their particles, as rain and hail are formed. Second, that they belonged to the moon and were projected from its volcanoes with such force as to bring them within the sphere of the earth's attraction. This is the theory of Laplace. He calculated that a body projected from the moon with the velocity of 1,771 feet in the first second, would reach our earth in about two and a half days. This velocity is less than four times that commonly given to a cannon ball. The third hypothesis is that of Chladni, the German philosopher, who published his views in a tract at Riga and Leipsic in the year 1794, and still more fully in his great work on the subject in Vienna in 1819. It is that these bodies are small planets or fragments of planets moving through space, which on entering our atmosphere lose their velocity and fall to the earth.—Such considerations lead us to the original hypothesis of Chaldni. As first proposed by him it is thus stated in general form by Professor Nichol: "Through the interplanetary spaces, and it may be, through the interstellar spaces also, vast numbers of small masses of solid matter may be moving in irregular orbits; and these as they approach any planet of powerful gravitation, such as the earth, will be disturbed and may fall towards its surface." There is a failure in this hypothesis to account for the heat of these bodies as they pass our atmosphere, and no theory of the compression of the atmosphere caused by their rapid motion has been able to explain it. But Professor Nichol suggests "that the recent and apparently established conception regarding heat, viz: that it must be evolved as an equivalent for any destroyed mechanical effect wholly removes the difficulty."

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT POLK.—In his late speech at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, President Buchanan, who was Secretary of State under President Polk, paid the following tribute to that lamented statesman. He said:

"You refer to mournful events. You speak of President Polk. He was proud in speaking of his intense love for his *alma mater*. He was a good man, a great man, an honest man. No man ever performed the duties of his high office more conscientiously than James K. Polk. Justice has not yet been done to his memory.—But the impartial historian, when he comes to collect the events of that period, will place James K. Polk on the list of the most noble and distinguished men of the country. He was a laborious man and sacrificed himself with immense labors."

The President did no more than justice to this lamented statesman. It was the intention of Mr. Polk, had he lived, to have written a history of his own Administration, and a record, relative to all the important facts connected with it, is now in possession of Mrs. Polk.—At the proper time they will no doubt be compiled by some capable person, and placed before the public.

We know that Mr. Polk was exceedingly anxious that this should be done, in order that the public might more fully understand some important facts connected with his Administration which at present are rather shrouded in mystery.

"STICK TO THE BOAT."—under the above caption an article is going the round of the papers, advising persons who are in a boat that capsizes, to "stick to the boat" as they can sustain themselves in deep water for hours, by placing their hands upon her. This is so, provided the ballast of the boat is composed of kegs filled with water—if it be iron or rock the nearer they are to the boat the more hopeless is their case.

Some forty years ago, as the elder residents of Wilmington will remember, several esteemed and useful citizens were drowned one morning, and one negro man, much regarded for his good qualities—"poor Fred."—The sole cause of the loss of these citizens was owing to the fact that the ballast was composed of rock, and she went down with the victims clinging to the mast. At that time we urged the adoption of water ballast, in kegs, and was pleased to find it adopted—nor did we suppose that it had ever been abandoned, till we heard, a few weeks ago, of the death by drowning of some persons of that town—being in a boat ballasted with rock.

We would advise every man, woman and child, never to put his or her foot upon a boat that is not properly ballasted. There is more danger in sailing about a river ever subject to sudden flaws, as well as mismanagement, than there is in making a voyage to the East Indies.—Not only on the Cape Fear, but on, all other harbors and rivers is the danger imminent in this case, as all nautical men will say, and of which history affords a lamentable confirmation.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

MATRIMONIAL.—W. J. Robinson, formerly of Goldsboro', son of Wm. Robinson, Esq., and now of the U. S. Army, and Miss Gwinthlean McRae, daughter of Mayor McRae, of Newport, Ky., were united in marriage on the 29th June last at the residence of the bride's father. We thank you, friend Robinson, for remembering us, but it was too far for us to travel, even to see a friend married. We wish you and your fair bride a long and happy life.—*Newbern Progress.*

Six Weeks of the Italian War.—A Chronicle of the Campaign.

1859. *Preliminary Events.*

April 19.—Departure of the first body of French troops from Toulon—Austrian ultimatum dispatched from Vienna to Turin.

April 23.—It is received at Turin.

April 26.—The limit fixed by the ultimatum expires—Statement of the war question addressed to the *Corps-Legislatif* by Count Walewski—French troops first cross Mount Cenis.

April 27.—Revolution in Tuscany—The Grand Duke retires.

The First Week of the War—The Austrians enter Sardinia.

April 29.—The Austrians, under Count Gyulai, pass Ticino—Marshal Canrobert and Gen. Niel reach Turin, and assume command of their respective corps d'armee—Gen. McMahon arrives at Genoa—death of Gen. Bonat.

April 30.—The Austrians occupy Novara—The French Ambassador quits Vienna.

May 1.—King Victor Emanuel leaves Turin to take commad of his army—The Austrians occupy Mortara—Their steamers seize the Sardinian ports on Lake Maggiore—Three Austrian vessels repulsed in the lake.

May 3.—Manifesto of Napoleon III. addressed to the *Corps Legislatif*—The Austrians pass the Po at Cambio—They are repulsed in an attempted crossing at Fressinetto—They burn the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza—The Austrian vanguard reaches Tronzano.

May 4.—The Duchess Regent of Parma enters her capital—The conflict at Frassinetto continues—The Austrians, passing the Po at Vacarissa, advance to Sale—A cannonade at Valenza.

The Second Week of the War—The French Emperor proceeds to the seat of war.

May 6.—Gen. Cialdini, issuing from Casale, seizes a convoy of the enemy.

May 7.—The Austrians repass the Po at Gerola.

May 10.—The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Napoleon-Jerome leave Paris for the seat of war—The Austrians complete a retrograde movement to the left of the Sesia.

May 11.—The Emperor embarks at Marseilles—The Austrians pause at Vercelli, and return reconnoitering parties to the right bank of the river—They occupy Rivergaro.

May 12.—The Emperor lands at Genoa.

The Third Week of the War—The Austrian Retreat.

May 14.—The Austrians occupy Bobbio, and push their advanced post to Casteggio.

May 15.—The French Emperor arrives at Allessandria.

May 16.—The French Squadron of Admiral Jurien-Graviere anchors before Venice—The Emperor visits the outposts at Valenza.

May 17.—The Austrians threaten the bridge at Stella—The Emperor visits the Headquarters of the King at Occimiano—The Austrians vainly attempt to take the Bridge at Valenza.

May 19.—The Headquarters of Count Gyulai transferred in retreat to Garlasco.

The Fourth Week of the War—The Battles of Montebello ond Vercelli.

May 20.—Great Speech of M. Kossuth on the War, delivered at London Tavern—BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—The Allies, numbering 6,300, under General Forey, defeat 25,000 Austrians under General Count Stadion—The Emperor visits Casale.

May 21.—The Piedmontese, under General Cialdini, force the passage of the Sessia, at Vercelli, routing the Austrians—Garibaldi with his corps, leaves Biella, and marches for Northwestern Lombardy—The blockade of Venice re-established.

May 22.—Death of the King of Naples.

May 23.—Garibaldi, passing the Ticino at Sesto Calende, defeats the enemy and captures Varese.

May 25.—Garibaldi, attacked by the Austrians, beats them—Col. Cristoforis, with a portion of Garibaldi's force, beats the Austrians near Sesto Calende—The Emperor

Blondin on the Tight Rope.

Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 30, 1859.

This afternoon M. Emile Blondin successfully accomplished the terrific undertaking of crossing the Niagara River, on a tight rope, at a height of one hundred and fifty-one feet above the rushing torrent below. As a mere foolhardy exploit, this feat has seldom been equalled, and as an exhibition of nerve it stands without a parallel. This single rope is three and a quarter inches in diameter, is 1300 feet long, and with the 2700 feet of guy-ropes necessary to steady it, cost $290, and looked like a mere thread spanning the chasm, which is eleven hundred feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet deep. Through the bottom of the abyss the Niagara River, at that place of an unknown and unmeasurable depth, rushes along with furious swiftness to the whirlpool below; the slightest mistep of the foolhardy adventurer would have hurled him from his precarious footing and he would have disappeared from mortal eyes until his mangled body should be picked up far below, probably in Lake Ontario. * * * The morning broke bright and beautiful, a few hazy clouds were in the sky, just enough to hide the too ardent rays of the sun; there was a most refreshing breeze, and the day was such that a better could not have been desired. At an early hour the crowd began to collect. Every train that arrived, from every direction, brought its proportion of eager spectators, and every sort of vehicle that is indigenious to Yankee land, seemed to be pressed into the service to convey their quota of people who were to compose the immense (for our provincial town) crowd of people who congregated here to witness this most daring of all the foolhardy feats of modern times. At noon the crowd amounted to more than 5000 persons, exclusive of the usually quiet of this village, who are generally not roused from their customary quiescence by anything less exciting than the moral peril of some unhappy one who has been entrapped into the upper rapids and is about to be hurried over the Falls. The noon trains brought a great augmentation of the already large gathering, and from that time till 4 P. M. constant additions were made to the crowd. By 5 o'clock the impatience of the assembly had reached its height, and it was estimated that at this time the crowd amounted to twelve thousand people, which, as the population of this village falls somewhat short of two thousand, is doing pretty well. They were not by any means equally distributed, there being about eight thousand on the Canada side, while but four thousand or thereabouts were congregated on the American shore. This is partially accounted for by the fact that the American end of the rope is anchored in a pleasure ground, the admittance to which is charged at twenty-five cents, while our Canadian neighbors have the advantage state of free admission to the inspection of the rope and all thereunto appertaining. The crowd, though large, was a very quiet one, and no fighting or ill-feeling of any sort marred the general good temper of the occasion. A very large proportion of the persons present were ladies, who were delighted with the day's entertainment.

At precisely half-past four o'clock, M. Blondin appeared in the pleasure garden, where the American end of the rope was fastened. There was a short tight-rope erected herein, upon which the daring Frenchman mounted and went through many of his most graceful and amusing feats, to the great admiration of the spectators. He was dressed in a dress similar to the one frequently worn by acraboats and public gymnasts, viz: pink tights, buckskin moccasons and spangled tunic of yellow silk; he was bareheaded, without even the fillet of white cloth that is frequently worn.

At 15 minutes past 5 he stepped upon the large rope, where he conversed a few minutes with his friends in the most cool and concerned manner, having apparently no more doubt of his successfully accomplishing this undertaking than he had of attempting it. As he stood for a minute on the rope, before stepping out, he addressed the crowd as follows:—

Gentlemen, any one what please to across, I carry him on my back."

No one seemed disposed to accept the kind offer, and having joked a few minutes longer, he at last started on his perilous journey. He walked rapidly and firmly, as if he had been on a bridge, until he chose to stop to indulge in some gymnastic evolutions for a few minutes.—He balanced himself on one leg, sat down, and laid down on the rope at full length; then, recovering himself, he walked to the middle of the river, where he again stopped to accomplish yet another feat now down in the bill. Here, standing on the rope, with as much indifference as if it was a solid platform, he deliberately lowered a small line to the little steamboat the "Maid of the Mist," that had steamed out to that point; to the line was attached a bottle of wine by the captain of the boat, and the bottle being drawn up by the adventurer, he opened it, and, making a comprehensive bow to both crowds on the sides of the river, he drank the health of all present; then throwing the bottle into the river, he walked, stopping no more until he reached the Canada shore. He was exactly nineteen minutes crossing the river, including stops. On his arrival on the Canada shore he was cheered vociferously. He waited here about half an hour, when he prepared to return. At 6.42 he stepped on the rope to commence his return passage. He rested but once, lying down on the rope for two minutes, and accomplishing the return trip in eight minutes.

As soon as he reached the shore the cheers and shouting were almost deafening. M. Bloudin, having been permitted an instant for refreshment, was seized by an enthusiastic crowd and placed on their shoulders and borne about in triumph. He was then placed in a carriage and escorted through all the principal streets of the village, the crowd thronging him on all sides, and cheering in the wildest manner. He did not appear very much exhausted, and manifested no more fear or nervousness than any ungymnastic novice would at eating his breakfast. He announces to repeat the feat at intervals during the Summer.

Thus was successfully accomplished one of the most daring and useless feats that even this fast age has ever witnessed.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR GERMANTOWN.—It was stated a few days ago that the United States sloop of war Germantown had a narrow escape from shipwreck on the passage from Hong Kong to Japan. A letter says:

She had a tolerably decent passage until eleven A. M., 27th March, when all hands were startled by the ship's pitching. Attemps were made to get her about, with effect, for she was hard and fast on a coral reef, known as Kikai Sima, not laid down on any chart, at Loo Choo Islands, and nearly four miles from the land. The ship was running along the land, and had for a few moments before gone about and stood off for purpose of burying a man who had died suddenly in the night previous, and was going at the rate of six miles per hour when she brought up on the reef. Her divers stated that she lay on the same over three hours, and all hopes of saving her were abandoned; the money, papers, &c, were all got up on deck, ready to take the boats, in case of any signs of her beginning to break up; the tide was sweeping around her at six knots per hour and on some parts of the reef there was only nine feet of water; the guns were got ready to be thrown overboard; the shot and shell (nearly all that was in the ship) were thrown overboard, which lightened her some, and she began to roll with the swell, when all at once, to the great joy of all her gallant hands, she rolled off into deep water, unshipping her rudder and starting her deck tanks, &c. She immediately anchored near the Loo Choo Islands, which caused a general turn-out of all the natives of the same, who mustered down to the beach by thousands with flags and spears. Had the ship been abandoned and her company landed, their chance of escape from the scalping knife of the half savages of those Islands would have been very uncertain.

At last advices the Germantown was at Hon Kong, undergoing repairs.

The Prussian Proposition for Peace.

[From a letter from Berlin, June 15.]

The sensation caused by the announcement of the mobilization of six *corps d'armee* has somewhat subsided. Men reflect upon it more calmly, but regret that the government did not at the same moment declare in precise terms the object it had in view. I shall endeavor to supply the omission of the official journal by information derived from an authentic source.

Armed mediation was decided upon from the commencement of the war; the only point left open was the proper moment for intervening. Prussia did not intend to wait until the Austrians were driven out of Italy, and was resolved to act according to circumstances. The object of General Willisen's mission to Vienna was to settle certain preliminary conditions. *Austria has not accepted the Prussian proposals; she has made concessions as regards reforms to be introduced into Italy much greater than Prussia expected;* but there has been no question of territorial change or diminution of the Austrian possessions in Italy. In possession of these concessions, Prussia will appeal to the moderation of the Emperor Napoleon; she will offer them to him, leaving to him the glory of having obtained them for the Italians. *The basis of the Prussian propositions will naturally be the territorial integrity of Austria.*

A COMPASSIONATE CHILD.—"I was showing dear little Charlie the picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions," said Mrs. Jenkins," and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible fate it was." 'Ma!' said he, all at once, 'oh ma! just look at that poor little lion away behind there—he won't get any!"

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE SWING AS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—I wish to say a few words to "whom it may concern" on the use of the swing—one of the gymastic exercises—as a preventive and cure of pulmonary disease. I mean the suspending of the body by the hands by means of a strong rope or chain fastened to a beam at one end, and at the other a stick three feet long, convenient to grasp with the hands. The rope should be fastened to the end of the stick, which should hang six or eight inches above the head. Let a person grasp this stick, with the hands two or three feet apart, and swing very moderately at first—perhaps only bear the weight, if very weak—and gradually increase, as the muscles gain strength from the exercise, until it may be freely used from three to five times daily. The connection of the arms with the body (with the exception of the clavicle, with the sternum or breast bone) being a muscular attachment to the ribs, the effect of this exercise is to elevate the ribs and enlarge the chest; and, as nature allows no vacuum, the lungs expand to fill the cavity, increasing the volume of air—the natural purifier of the blood—and preventing congestion or the deposit of tuberculous matter. I have prescribed the above for all cases of hemorhage of the lungs and threatening consumption for thirty-five years, and have been enabled to increase the measure of the chest from two to four inches within a few months, and always with good results. But especially as a preventive I would recommend this exercise. Let those who love life cultivate a well-formed, capacious chest. The student, the merchant, the sedentary, the young of both sexes—aye, *all* should have a swing upon which to stretch themselves daily; and I am morally certain if this were to be practiced by the rising generation, in a dress allowing a free and full developement of the body, thousands, yes tens of thousands, would be saved from the ravages of that *opprobrium medicorum*, consumption.

LAWSON LONG, M. D.

Holyoke, June 8, 1859.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, just as the train was about leaving Concord for Charlotte, Jos. Biggert, a young man of this town, had his left ankle cut off by two wheels of the passenger coach passing over it. The train was about backing on the switch for the purpose of attaching an extra car, when it stopped for the purpose of adjusting the switch; just then Biggert's hat fell off (he was standing on the rear platform of the hindmost car) and he got down and was in the act of reaching for it, when the train continued to move backwards, throwing him down and passing over his leg as above stated. The engineer or conductor are not liable to the least blame for the unfortunate occurence. Biggert was carried into the Station House where Dr. J. M. Miller, of Charlotte, (assisted by other physicians) took off the limb just above the knee. The operation was performed so quickly and skillfully that the train waited about an hour and brought Biggert on to his father's residence in this place last evening.

Charlotte Democrat.

Rev. Mr.——, an eccentric preacher in Michigan, was holding forth not long since in Detroit A young man arose to go out, when the preacher said: "Young man, if you'd rather go to hell than hear me preach, you may go!" The sinner stopped and reflected a moment, and saying respectfully, "Well, I believe I would," went on.

"Ma, is aunt got honey in her mouth?"—"No; why do you ask such a question?"

"Cause that leetle man wit a heap o' hair on his face cotched hold of her, and said he was going to take the honey from her lips, and she said, 'Well, make haste!'"

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,

CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIORRHŒA,
CURES COSTIVENESS.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

May 26, 1859 39-2m

☞ We are requested to announce the name of GEORGE M. WHITE, Esq., of Bladen county, as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, from the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina.

June 30th, 1859.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT, made to me by David Aaron, I will offer at private sale for *nett cost*, the entire stock of **DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &C., &C.**, now contained in store No. 25 Market street.—Every article must be sold, and it will be to the interest of buyers to call, as great inducements will be offered. *Terms Cash* on delivery of the goods.

W. B. HACKENBURG, Assignee.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to David Aaron, either by Note or Account, must make immediate payment, as the business must be closed up forthwith.

W. B. HACKENBURG, Assignee.

June 14th, 1859. 239-1m—42-1m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysteries and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May 12, 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

☞ WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.

March 9th, 1859

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—*Caution to the Purchaser.*—As they have been basely imitated the public should learn that there is a sure test of their genuineness, viz: the watermark, "Holloway, New York and London," which appears in every leaf of the book of directions, visible when held between the eye and the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot or box.

July 5, 1859.—256&45-1w.

A CARD.

HAVING heard that a report was in circulation in the country that I had resigned my office of Inspector of Naval Stores, I take this method of contradicting said report, and after thanking my kind friends for their former patronage, will be pleased to continue to attend to their business as heretofore.

JNO. S. JAMES.

July 6th. 1859. 45-3t*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his land, comprising about 1,632 acres, lying on the East side of South River, New Hanover County, about 40 miles from Wilmington. There are 150 acres (more or less) cleared, and in excellent condition for producing Corn, Potatoes and Peas; there is a considerable portion besides, both swamp and upland, equally suitable for cultivation; also 4 tasks of boxes. The improvements consist of two spacious and comfortable homesteads, (about half a mile apart,) having every necessary convenience of out buildings, Peach Orchards, Springs of excellent water, and a Well. For health and an agreeable neighborhood, the place will favorably compare with any in the County.

For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, either personally or by letter, addressed to Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen, N. C.

ISAAC M. NEWTON.

July 8th, 1859. 45-1t*

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON,

AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

THE EXFRCISES of the ensuing Scholastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the *first day of September.*—Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who contemplate pursuing a *regular course of study.*

A *Gymnastic Department* will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply *the great, universal need* of all institutions of learning, namely: *Regular Physical Training.* Among the numerous exercises of this Department, designed to please as well as to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c., &c. Mr. E. PRENTISS TUCKER, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and the estimate of earth work and masonry.

A *Calesthenic Department* will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a *Polytechnic School* for young gentlemen, and to establish, beyond contingency, a *School for Young Ladies*, in which, after the completion of a regular course, in our own or in other institutions, they can be taught the *Fine Arts as a speciality.* To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and *practically* excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools,
or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.

July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m.

WANTED.

A CLASSICAL TEACHER, to take charge of Oakley School. Satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications required.

Applications for consideration (giving reference and required salary) received until the 5th August. Address the subscriber at Oakley, New Hanover county, N. C.

D. MACMILLAN,
July 8, 1859.—45-5t Ch'n Board of Trustees.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY.

S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday in September.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board, including lights, &c.,	$ 8 00 per month.
Tuition in elementary branches,	12 50
" higher "	16 00
" languages	20 00

No deduction made, except in case of protracted (two weeks) illness.

July 8th, 1859 45-3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, for a certificate of ten shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, in place of certificate No. 303, for ten shares which has been lost. WM. S. BAKER.

July 8, 1859. 45-6t*

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to

D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.

July 8th, 1859 45-tf

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HIGH POINT, (N. C. Rail Road 15 miles West of Greensboro').

Rev. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.

THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st Monday in August. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, and new Pianos. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone, and the English Branches, $40 to $55 per session; Latin and Greek, each, $7 50; French, $5; Ornamentals very low.—*Board and half the Tuition required in advance.*

☞ *30 Young Ladies will be received and credited for Tuition until they can teach and pay for it*

WANTED.—Situations for Southern Female Teachers.

For full information, address

Rev. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

July 8. 45-0t

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th of June, ult., his negro man WILLIAM, aged about fifty years, copper-color; has a scar on his forehead, is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, and weighs about one hundred and seventy-five or one hundred and eighty pounds.—He is likely, and is probably trying to get back to Virginia, where he was raised. I purchased him from Thos. S. Gholson, in Richmond, Va.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so I can get him.

THOS. J. LEE.

Dogwood Grove, New Hanover Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859.—256-1t—45-3t*

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RECEIVED, per Schr. A. J. DeRosset, a fresh supply of Extra GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE. For sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
July 7. S. E. corner Market and Second sts.

COFFEE.

15 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
5 " Laguyra

Just received. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
July 7. S. E. Cor. Market and Second sts.

TOBACCO.

WE HAVE lately received a lot of North Carolina Manufactured Tobacco, a prime article, which we are selling at very low prices. Also, common, medium and fine grades of Tobacco. For sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
July 7. S. E. cor. Market and Second sts.

NOW LANDING FROM SCHR. A. J. DeROSSET.

20 BBLS. FRESH SUGAR and SODA CRACKERS;
25 boxes assorted Candy;
12 tons Hoop Iron;
500 lbs. Rivets—6, 7 and 8;
Powder in quarter and whole kegs, canister Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, &c. For sale by

ZENO H. GREENE.
July 7th

SEWING MACHINES.

"SINGER'S No. 1" is the most reliable Machine in the world! There is *no "Family* Machine" that *can* do the work it is capable of. We have one left from the lot received by "*A. J. DeRosset,*" (Schr) yesterday.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent.
July 7.

JUST RECEIVED.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE $40 SEWING MACHINES. The ladies can now be supplied, at BARRY'S DAGUERREAN SALOON. [July 7.—258&45-1t.

Herald copy d & w 1t.

SACK SALT.

300 SACKS, in good order, for sale by
July 7. ZENO H. GREENE.

NEW HANOVER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THERE WILL BE a meeting of this body at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, 11th of July, at the office of Dr. A. E. Anderson. All members of the profession, in good standstanding, throughout the county, are respectfully invited to attend. JAS. H. DICKSON, Pres't.

F. W. POTTER, Sec'y.
Wilmington, N. C., July 2, 1859.—255-4t—45-1t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of SMITH & McLAURIN, for the transaction of the General Commission business.

T. M. SMITH.
JOHN McLAURIN.

July 1, 1859. 255-3t—45-1t

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

July 1st, 1859 255-tf

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER & CO. OFFER A "FAMILY SEWING MACHINE," with all the newest improvements, warranted equal, if not superior, to any other for like purposes.—Price $50. O. S. BALDWIN, Agent.

N. B.—We have one of Singer's "No. 2 Standard Machines" in daily use. If there is a low-priced Family Sewing Machine in Wilmington that will perform the same work that this is *capable of*, and *does*, we will give $500 for said Machine. So bring on your *fine thread*, low-priced Machines, and try the experiment, at BALDWIN'S,

July 2, 1859.—255 & 45. 38 Market st.

THOSE FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS;
THOSE LIGHT CASSIMERE PANTS;

Those English Cape Raglan *OVER SACKS*; new style, Summer wear. Just received at BALDWIN'S.

July 7.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	28	@	30
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 60	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11½	@	13
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	10¾
strict mid'g	00	@	11¼
good mid'g	00	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	15	@	16
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 10	@	1 15
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 00	@	7 25
Superfine	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62	50	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	92	@	95
Oats	57½	@	60
Pease, Cow	90	@	95
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	0	@	6
Dry	7	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	95	@	1 00
N. River	70	@	80
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling,	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	25	@	26
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans	42	@	45
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	45	@	50
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 00
Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 80
do. in order	0 00	@	1 90
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale	3 00	@	4 00
do. No. 1	1 75	@	2 50
do. No. 2	1 40	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 25	@	1 30
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	40½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00	@	1 50
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	90
Irish, do.	75	@	90
do. ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams			13½ @ 14
Middlings			11½ @ 12
Shoulders			11 @ 11½
Hog round			12 @ 12½
Western Bacon, Middlings			10½ @ 10¾
Shoulders			8½ @ 8¾
N. C. Lard			12 @ 12½
West'n do			00 @ 12
Butter			23 @ 27
Cheese			10½ @ 11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	00 00	@	19 00
Clear do	00 00	@	20 00
Butt	18 00	@	18 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	20	@	35
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	1 75	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	16	@	18
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	80	@	85
do. fm store	90	@	1 00
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8¼	@	9
New Orleans	7¾	@	8¼
Muscovado	8	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9¾	@	10
Granulated	10¾	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 50	@	4 50
Common	1 75	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	0 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	00	50 @ 55
Flour	00	30 @ 00
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	5 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00 @ 0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 9
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE—Continued to rule steady at last Thursday's quotations up to Monday, when hard declined 25 cents, and on Tuesday a decline of 25 cents on virgin—the market closing on that day at $3 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard. At the time of closing our review the demand is confined to distillers, as shippers generally have withdrawn from the market. The arrivals for the week ended this morning have been better, the sales footing up 5,169 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	350	$3 25	$3 00	$1 75
Friday	120	3 25	3 00	1 75
Saturday	1,123	3 25	3 00	1 75
Monday	1,948	3 25	3 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1859.

The Fourth.

We, as well as most of our readers, have heard thunder, seen lightning, and felt rain before to day or yesterday; but we have an indistinct idea that just about Wilmington, the clerk of the weather must have made up his mind to put on a few extra licks in honor of the "Glorious Fourth," for it *did* rain yesterday with a combined impetuosity and yet steadiness, that equalled the rush of a column of Zouaves, and the dogged perseverance of a square of British infantry. It rained, and it kept raining. A boat was to go to Smithville, but it didn't go. An excursion went out to Waccamaw Lake, and had a "good time" after they got clear of town, but were wet through before they started. People we learn went to the Sound to see the boat race.—We really hope they enjoyed themselves, but we have our fears. The usual number of guns were fired in town in spite of the rain, and our military friends of the German volunteers enjoyed themselves in a pic nic at Hilton, spite of the rain, returning at night by torch-light.

We have not heard of any serious accident. We sincerely trust that we may not.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have heard of the accident to the colored boy at the Sound.

The Charleston Convention.

Although the immediate interest of the day is concentrated upon the war in Europe, still the influence of the approaching presidential struggle begins to be sensibly felt, and speculations upon its combinations, to dispute the columns of the newspapers with the latest news from the seat of war, or the turn that negotiations may yet take.

We hardly think that the Convention system as now organized, and, indeed, as always organized, and as adopted or acquiesced in by all parties, can be said to fairly represent the party going into Convention. For instance, as the thing now stands, Massachusetts, that never gave a Democratic vote in her existence is represented in a Democratic Convention just as fully as Virginia, that never gave any other kind of vote. Vermont would have her full weight and might perhaps turn the scale, although the idea could enter into nobody's head that she could ever give an electoral vote for a Democratic candidate for the presidency.

This will be an element of dissatisfaction in the next convention. When New York, with her motley politicians and free soil majority, and double-headed delegation comes in to claim three times the power in nominating a Democratic candidate that is accorded to the true Democracy of North Carolina, the disproportion, the impropriety of the thing will be manifest, and it is much to be feared that the New Yorkers and others from States that give nothing, but get all, will be the most boisterous and dictatorial.

These and other difficulties, of even a more serious character, are gathering around the next Democratic Convention. There are things, having their origin ostensibly in the Kansas-Nebraska legislation, but really springing from personal vanity and ambition of individuals, which may give us trouble—none that might not be satisfactorily arranged if such arrangement were really desired, and if its consummation were not prevented by the vanity and ambition referred to.

Whether any really cordial feeling can be made to grow up in the eleven months that are now to intervene between this time and the meeting of the Democratic national Convention remains to be seen. We do not shut our eyes to the fact that there are obstacles of the gravest character, but none that are insurmountable.—These obstacles are interposed by the violent or the intriguing in both sections. These classes of people at the North have been already able to distract the party—prostrate its power—force it into a minority—cripple the administration and embarrass the policy of Mr. Buchanan, by raising the cry of pro-slavery against him.—These persons, too, have been professing Democrats, and some of them men that have in times gone by done good service.

One of the strangest elements of discord has arisen up before our eyes almost, at the extreme South—at least that part of the South usually talked of as "the Cotton States." Men there, formerly acting with the Democratic party, assail it with much vehemence—predict its failure—proclaim its ruin, and contribute their own efforts to cause their predictions and proclamations to be verified or carried out. Of these men some are filibusterish in their notions, others favor the revival of the Slave Trade, others are disunionists *per se*. Their opposition to the Democracy is founded upon its nationality—upon its being the only real political cement of the Union. All of the classes we have enumerated, or nearly all, are in favor of dissolution, as they see or think they see that the existence of the Union enterposes an insuperable barrier to the accomplishment of their several schemes. If the Democratic party falls, they think that the Union will be more likely to follow.

Of all these factious or disturbing elements, North or South, it must be confessed that the advocates of the revival of the Slave Trade are by far the most logical.—Without the territorial expansion of the area of slavery, the political balance, upon which the safety of that institution depends, must be lost irretrievably—it is almost so now. The liberty to expand, without the elements of expansion, is a mockery. While the North has open to it the labor markets of the whole world, from which to draw free labor, the South is prohibited from importing slave labor, and cannot take possession of new territories, or even hold her ground in the frontier slave States. They see that the chance of a revival of the Slave Trade is next to nothing under the Union, therefore they are disunionists.

But the numerical strength of the disaffected is not equal to the noise they make, and will become less as the time draws nearer, and will, we trust, cease to be felt after the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

The Fifth District.

The canvass in the above district waxes warm.—What the result may be remains to be seen. Whether the "Oppositionists" in that district will still adhere to Mr. Gilmer, spite of his *peculiar* course in Congress, the first Thursday in August will show. There is this fact potent, however, that M. Q. Waddell, Esq., a gentleman of Mr. Gilmer's own party, who withdrew from the canvass two years since for the harmony of that party, states distinctly that Mr. Gilmer then voluntarily pledged himself on his honor to Mr. Waddell, that if he, Mr. Waddell, wished to be a candidate the next time, to wit, now, that he, Mr. Gilmer, would not be in his way.—We have every reason to believe that Mr. Waddell is perfectly correct in this statement, that is, that his recollection is perfectly accurate—of course it is out of the question to suppose that a gentleman occupying Mr. Waddell's position would make a statement about a matter like this, which he did not believe to be true.—But the circumstances, as we happen to know them, convince us that Mr. Gilmer actually *did* make the pledge or promise referred to by Mr. Waddell.

Mr. Williams, the Democratic candidate in that district, bears himself well, and ably advocates the true Democratic doctrines, without reference to outside influence. Should Mr. Williams be elected, as we hope he may, the district will have a representative of which it will have no cause to be ashamed, but on the contrary, one of whom it may well be proud.

☞ We had the pleasure of seeing Curtis H. Brogden, Esq., our worthy State Comptroller, in Wilmington the latter part of last week, and of finding him quite well and looking so—in fact better than we remember to have seen him before.

THE REGATTA.—We learn that at the regatta at Wrightsville Sound yesterday, the Princess, owned by Richard Bradley, Esq., was the successful boat. Spite of the rain there was a considerable attendance. We have not heard any details.

P. S.—We learn that Mr. Cassidey's boat came in second, and Mr. Dudley's third. We do not now remember the names of these boats, although we have probably heard them.

We regret to learn that a colored boy belonging to Mrs. Purnell, but hired to Thos. H. Howey, Esq., got drowned yesterday at the Sound. It would appear that he had been bailing out a boat, and probably was seized with a fit, under which he fell in and got drowned. The boy was some thirteen or fourteen years of age.

☞ The Fayetteville "Carolinian" wishes to know if the JOURNAL can't get some more dirt to throw at it, etc. The JOURNAL has other things to attend to than carrying coal to Newcastle, or dirt to the "Carolinian." That would indeed be to gild refined gold, to paint the lilly, to add fresh perfume to the violet. The "Carolinian" hubbubs around in its usual way, after having foolishly thrown discredit upon Mr. Winslow's card in the JOURNAL, by saying that Mr. Winslow did not insert it; while the fact is, that the card is Mr. Winslow's as fully as it can be, and the "Carolinian," knows and acknowledges it to be so. Our relations with Mr. Winslow are not matters for the "Carolinian" to meddle with. Mr. Winslow can answer for himself, and, perhaps, will hardly thank the "Carolinian" for its folly in putting him in a false position.

Duplin Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee, whose duty it is to publish a list of Premiums for their Fair, to be held near Kenansville, on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th days of November next, to appoint the various Committees, &c., &c., have discharged their duties, and publish the following as the result of their labors—viz:

Best acre Corn, not less than 100 bush.	*fair* measure,				$30 00
Best do. upland,	do.	75	do.	do.	15 00
2d best do.	do.	60	do.	do.	10 00
3d " do.	do.	50	do.	do.	8 00
4th " do.	do.	40	do.	do.	5 00
Best acre Peas					2 00
2d best do					1 00
Best acre Wheat	do.	25	do.	do.	5 00
2d best do.	do.	20	do.	do.	3 00
3d best do.	do.	18	do.	do.	1 00
Best acre Rye	do.	18	do.	do.	2 00
2d best do.	do.	15	do.	do.	1 00
Best half acre Rice	do.	25	do.	do.	3 00
2d best ½ do.	do.	20	do.	do.	1 00
Best acre Oats	do.	30	do.	do.	2 00
2d best do.	do.	25	do.	do.	1 00
Best acre Sweet Potatoes	400	do.	do.	do.	10 00
2d best do.	do.	300	do.	do.	5 00
3d " do.	do.	250	do.	do.	2 00
Best acre Cotton, 2000 pounds weight					10 00
2d best do.	1500	do	do		5 00
3d " do.	1000	do	do		2 00
Best and largest quantity Sugar Cane Syrup from 1 acre.					4 00
2d best do	do	do	do	do	2 00
Best specimen of Sugar from	do	do			1 00
Best specimen Seed Corn, not less than half bushel					1 00
" " " Rice, Peas, Wheat, do. do. do each,					1 00
" " Homemade Flour, not less than 50 lbs.					2 00
2d best " " " "				50	1 00
Best specimen Corn Meal,			"	1 bushel.	1 00
2d best do do do			"	"	50
Best specimen Homemade Wine					1 00
2d best do do do					50
Best specimen Turnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, each					25
" " Bacon Hams, not less than 6 in number					5 00
2d best " " " "					4 00
3d " " " "					3 00
4th " " " "					2 00
5th " " " "					1 00
Best Pickled Pork			"	30 lbs.	3 00
2d best do			"	30 lbs.	2 00
3d do do			"	30 lbs.	1 00
[Process of curing and saving these two last articles *must be given.*]					
Best lot of Lard, not less than 10 lbs.					2 00
2d best " " " 10 lbs.					1 00
Best lot of Tallow, " " 5 lbs.					1 00
2d best " " " 5 lbs.					50
Best Cheese (Homemade)					1 00
2d best do do					50
Best lot of Butter, not less than 3 lbs.					3 00
2d best do do do 3 lbs.					2 00
3d do do do 3 lbs.					1 00
Best Pound Cake					1 00
Best Cake of any other character					1 00
Best Corn Bread					1 00
Best Buiscuit					1 00
Best jar homemade Pickles					2 00
2d best do do					1 00
3d best do do					50
Best jar homemade Mangoes					2 00
2d best do do					1 00
Best jar homemade Preserves					3 00
2d best do do					2 00
3d do do do					1 00
Best jar Jellies of any kind					1 00
2d best do do do					50
Best Cordial					1 00
2d best do					50
Best specimen Dried Fruit					1 00
2d best do do					50
Best dozen homemade Candles					1 00
2d do do do do					50
Best specimen homemade Soap (process accompanying)					2 00
2d best do do do do				do	1 00
best specimen homemade Flowers					2 00
2d " " " "					1 00
3d " " " "					50
best (homemade and quilted) Bed Quilt					5 00
2d " " " " " "					4 00
3d " " " " " "					3 00
4th " " " " " "					2 50
5th " " " " " "					2 00
6th " " " " " "					1 50
7th " " " " " "					1 00
best " Woollen Counterpane					3 00
2d " " " "					2 00
3d " " " "					1 00
4th " " " "					50
best " Cotton					3 00
2d " " " "					2 00
3d " " " "					1 00
4th " " " "					50
best " exhibit of Needle Work					2 00
2d " " " " " "					1 00
3d " " " " " "					50
best " " of Embroidery					2 00
2d " " " "					1 00
3d " " " "					50
" " pair of gentlemen's Socks					75
2d " " " "					50
best pair Shoes made from home tanned Leather					1 00
2d " " " " " "					50
best homemade Coat Pattern					3 00
2d " " " "					2 00
3d " " " "					1 00
best Pantaloons Pattern, homemade,					2 00
2d " " " "					1 00
3d " " " "					50
best Vest Pattern					1 00
2d " " " "					50
best and largest Hog					3 00
2d " " " "					2 50
3d " " " "					2 00
4th " " " "					1 00
best lot of Hogs not less than 6 in number					3 00
2d " " " " " "					2 00
3d " " " " " "					1 00
best Boar					3 00
2d " "					2 00
3d " "					1 00
best Sow and Pigs					3 00
2d " " "					2 00
3d " " "					1 00
best lot of Shoats, not less than 6,					3 00
2d " " " "					2 00
3d " " " "					1 00
best pair of Pigs					4 00
2d " " "					3 00
3d " " "					2 00
4th " " "					1 00
best Pig					2 00
2d " "					1 00
3d " "					50
best Milch Cow					4 00
2d " " "					3 00
3d " " "					2 00
4th " " "					1 00
best Bull					4 00
2d " "					3 00
3d " "					2 00
4th " "					1 00
best Bull Calf or Yearling					2 00
2d " " " "					1 00
best Heifer " "					2 00
2d " " " "					1 00
best yoke of Oxen					3 00
2d " " "					2 00
3d " " "					1 00
best single Ox					1 00
best Stallion					4 00
2d " "					2 00
best Brood Mare					4 00
2d " " "					3 00
3d " " "					2 00
4th " " "					1 00
best pair Carriage Horses					4 00
2d " " " "					2 50
3d " " " "					1 00
best Buggy Horse					3 00
2d " "					1 50
best Saddle Horse					3 00
2d " "					1 50
best Colt, over one and under two years old					3 00
2d " " " " " "					1 50
best Colt under one year old					3 00
2d " " " "					2 00
3d " " " "					1 00
best Trotting Horse					3 00
2d " " "					2 00
3d " " "					1 00
best Racking Horse					3 00
2d " " "					2 00
3d " " "					1 00
best pair Mules					2 00
2d " "					1 00
best single Mule					1 00
best side home-tanned Leather					1 00
2d " " " "					50
best home-made Bucket					50
2d " " "					25
best " " Basket					50
2d " " "					25
best " " Sitting Chair					1 00
2d " " "					50
best riding vehicle, N. C. made					3 00
2d " " " " "					1 00
best Road Wagon					3 00
2d " " " "					1 00
best sett Carriage or Buggy Harness					2 00
2d " " " " "					1 00
best home-made Plough					2 00
2d " " " "					1 00
best Ox Yoke					50
" pair Hames					50
" " Turkeys					1 00
" " Geese					1 00
" " Ducks					1 00
" " Bramah and Game Chickens, each					1 00
" " native and crossed " "					1 00

All meritorious articles, not mentioned above, will be properly respected, and premiums awarded, by the Committee on Contingencies.

COMMITTEES:

On Farming—Stephen Graham, Harget Kornegay, sen., Robert B. Carr—D. Mallard, Sec'y.

On Hogs—Daniel T. Boney, George W. Middleton, Thos. Hall—J. N. Stallings, Sec'y.

On Stock Horses—Halsted Bourden, Benajah Wetherington, James Southerland—J. Q. McGowen, Sec'y.

On Traveling Horses—George W. Lamb, James B. Carr, James R. Hurst—D. M. Pearsall, Sec'y.

On Milch Cows—William W. Faison, Edward Pearsall, Stephen Herring—A. G. Mosely, Sec'y.

On Stock Cattle—Alexander T. Stanford, David J. Middleton, James G. Branch—Jo. D. Carr, Sec'y.

On Manufactures—Benjamin Lanier, Lewis Herring, Henry J. Johnson—J. E. Hall, Sec'y.

On Specimens—John W. Gillespie, George McClammy, Zacheus Smith, jr.—Wm. H. Williams, Sec'y.

On Ladies' Sewing, Cloth, &c.—Owen R. Kenan, Bryan K. Outlaw, David J. Morisey—J. A. Bryan, Sec'y.

On Ladies' Eatables, &c.—Jere. Pearsall, Albert G. Hicks, Joel Loftin—G. A. Newell, Sec'y.

On Bacon, Pork, Flour, Meal, &c.—Benjamin Oliver, William R. Ward, James B. Monk—R. Middleton, Sec'y.

On Poultry—Benjamin Cooper, Jonathan Chesnut, John Carleton—Jos. W. Outlaw, Sec'y.

On Contingencies—Dr. C. W. Graham, Dr. B. F. Cobb, Dr. M. Moore.

All competitors for premiums will be required to furnish a written statement of the quality of the land, manures, culture, &c., and also the breed and treatment of the different stocks exhibited, to entitle them to be heard; and the certificate of a disinterested gentleman, as to the measurement or weight of any crop, must, *in all cases*, accompany the application, or it will not be considered.

We most respectfully solicit the co-operation of the ladies, promising, unconditionally, that their exhibits shall be properly protected.

The different Committees should be on the grounds by 10 o'clock on Thursday, and make examinations; and the Managers will (as usual) provide for a suitable address to the audience, with the Society; and, of course, old Frank Johnson, or some other individual, to enliven the intervals with music. By order of the Committee.

Duplin, June 28, 1859. I. B. KELLY, Sec'y.

N. B.—All editors giving the above one insertion in a weekly paper, will be considered honorary members, and entitled to the privileges of the Fair Ground free of charge.

Arrival of Steamer Vanderbilt.

Four days Later from Europe—No More Battles Yet—Mantua Besieged by the Allies. Napoleon advancing against the Austrians.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The steamer Vanderbilt, from Liverpool, with advices to the 22d ultimo, four days later than the intelligence received per steamer Arabia, arrived here this afternoon.

The steamers Asia and Hungarian had arrived out.

No more battles had been fought up to the time of the sailing of the steamer.

Mantua was beseiged by the allied army.

The Austrians had issued at Mantua a forced paper currency of five million pounds sterling.

Victor Emanual has officially declared that he would not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

The Austrian head quarters had been removed to Villa Franca. They have abandoned Senato, Castiglone and Monte Chiaro, which positions they recently occupied in great force and strongly fortified.

Napoleon left Brescia on the 20th to advance upon the Austrians.

Kossuth had embarked for Genoa.

The French and Sardinian army occupy Brescia.

Many other Italian cities have pronounced for the national cause.

Gen. Garibaldi marched on the 20th from Salo towards Dezengano, but was repulsed by the Austrian force. At last accounts he had pushed his outposts to Balladere, in the direction of Bordeo, which latter point was occupied by the Austrians.

The King of Sardinia had refused the distatorship offered him by commission from Bologna.

The official Austrian account of their losses at the battle of Magenta, states it at 63 officers, 1,302 soldiers killed; 218 officers and 4,130 soldiers wounded, and 4,000 missing.

The advices from Egypt say that the Pasha has suspended the Suez canal works, and that the builder, M. Lepeps, had protested to his government. The French consul had taken the matter in hand.

A dispatch says that the Austrians had reoccupied Mente Chiaro on the 17th in considerable force. The story that a French corps d'armee had occupied Valtelline is untrue. A Lombardy corps, under Gen. Garibaldi's officers, was stationed there.

Two thousand Papal troops had been sent from Rome to restore order to Perugea.

A collision had taken place at Cervia between a detachment of Papal troops and the inhabitants.

A dispatch from Turin says, under date of June 18th that the Emperor Napoleon entered Brescia that day with Victor Emanuel. The greatest popular enthusiasm accompanied the march of the allied troops throughout Lombardy.

The districts on the right of the Tiber, and also Linte de Castello, had declared in favor of the national cause.

Various bulletins from the seat of war present the following state of affairs:

The Sardinian army is in position before Brescia in line with the French troops.

A large number of towns in the States of the Church had pronounced in favor of the national cause, but the King of Sardinia had refused the dictatorship offered him by Bologna, telling the commissioner that he should disapprove of every act subversive of or contrary to equity, and prejudicial to the cause of national independence. He had also sent a message to the Pope to assure him that he has nothing to fear, and that the independence of the Peninsular would be a guaranty and not a menace to the neutrality and integrity of the States of the Church.

Dispatches from Berne of the 18th, say the Austrians in great force had armed and occupied Stelvio pass in the northern part of the Valtelline, and blown up the Devil's Bridge, and planted their artillery in the pass.

The Austrians had destroyed the railroad from Milan to Brescia, but that which connects Mantua, Verona and Venice remained intact.

Kossuth left Marseilles on the 21st for Genoa.

The report that Count Pertales, the Prussian ambassador, had been sent to the headquarters of the belligerent armies is untrue. He was daily expected in Paris.

Count Rechberg, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, accompanied by the Prussian ambassador at Vienna, had gone to Verona to meet the Emperor.

The subscriptions to the Prussian loan amount to 30,000,000 thalers.

Destruction of Jackson's Pyrotechnic Establishment at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Samuel Jackson's pyrotechnic establishment, corner of Tenth and Reed streets, was entirely destroyed this afternoon by an explosion of fireworks on hand. Wm. Beck, who was employed in finishing fire-works for the 4th, was burned to death. He was a young man, and had only recently been married.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

NEW YORK, July 3d.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 28th ult., has arrived.

The weather was very warm and some yellow fever had appeared among the shipping

Sugars were dull and freights less active, with a declining tendency. Exchange on London 15 a 16.

The steamer Star of the South, from Savannah, broke her shaft on Friday night but continued under sail for N. York. On Saturday night she was struck by lightning and her mainmast was shivered. One of the crew was also wounded at the same time. She was towed to this port and arrived this evening.

AN EPITAPH.—In the Crayford Churchyard, England, may be seen the following epitaph:

"Here lies the body of Peter Isnell, thirty years clerk of the parish. He lived respected, a pious and worthy man, and died on his way to assist at a wedding, on the 31st of August, 1811, aged 70 years. The inhabitants of Crayford raise this stone to his memory, and as a tribute of his faithful service:

The life of this clerk was just threescore and ten,
Nearly half of which time he has sung out amen.
In his youth he was married, like other young men,
But his wife died one day—so he chanted amen.
A second he took—she departed: what then?
He courted and married a third with amen;
His joys and his sorrows were doubled; but then
His voice was deep base as he sung out amen.
His horn was exalted in blowing amen,
And he lost all his wind at threescore and ten;
And here, with three wives, he waits till again
The trumpet shall rise him to sing out amen."

☞ The weather to day (Tuesday) is calm and pleasant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Bavaria.

NEW YORK, July 2d, 1859.

The Steamer Bavaria at this port brings London papers to the 18th of June.

The latest dates from Turin are to Friday the 17th, and are official. The head quarters of the Emperor were at Cova on the road from Bergamo to Cremona. The King of Sardinia had his head quarters at Caslegnatto. Rimini Cessena and Revamia, in the States of the Church, have pronounced in favor of the national cause.

Ten thousand Tuscans have joined Prince Napoleon's division.

A telegram received at Berne on Friday the 17th from Coire announces the arrival of a numerous Austrian corps in the Valtelline, marching towards Tirano.

At the Paris Bourse on Friday, the national stocks were flat, with a decline of one-eighth to a quarter of one per cent. from the day before.

Niagara Crossed on the Tight Rope.

NIAGARA, July 1, 1859.

Mons. Blondin crossed the river and back yesterday the 30th, as advertised, on the tight rope. He stopped midway, drew up a bucket of water from the river at a distance of eighty-eight to ninety-five feet.

Balloon Excursion.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 2d, 1859.

Wise, the balloonist sailed (ascended) yesterday afternoon, and is expected to reach the atlantic coast about noon to-day.

NEW YORK, July 5th, 1859.

The St. Louis, Missouri, Balloon Excurtionists came down on Sunday afternoon, the 3d inst., in Jefferson county, New York—all well.

From Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The overland California mail has arrived. News anticipated.

Four hundred Mexican families (liberalists) had been driven across the Rio Grande, near Fort Davis, by the church party.

Burning of a Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The steamer G. W. Lambert, bound up the Missouri river, with a valuable cargo, caught fire when four miles above the city last night, and was burned to the water's edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at $28,000, and insured for $15,000. The cargo was fully insured. No lives were lost.

The Express Robbery Case.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 30.—The Grand Jury have found five bills of indictment against N. Maroney, for embezzling $50,000 from the Adams' Express Company. Maroney failed to appear, and his bond is forfeited.

Refusal to Accept Nomination.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 30.—Alex. C. Walker, recently nominated by the Democratic Convention, at Warrenton, Georgia, as their candidate for Congress, in the eighth Congressional District, in place of Alex. H. Stephens, refuses to accept that honor.

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., July 1st, 1859.

A week ago I wrote you, and, if I could write out now everything that has transpired around me, and a description of everything I have seen, it would fill a large volume. I will not undertake it, but will give you a sort of general idea of the whole.

The day after my former letter was written, I took passage on the stage for the Salt Sulphur Springs, via what is called the "Salt Pond." The road is a new Turnpike, just opened this season for the first time, and as I had never traveled it and was desirous of seeing as much of the country as a trip through it could possibly be made to afford me, I secured a seat on the box by the side of the driver. I felt a very strong desire several times to try my skill as a whip, but, remembering that even with the driver's consent, I had no right to jeopardise other lives than my own, I curbed the inclination and to satisfaction in asking Jim if he thought I could drive team. He replied "Yes, sir," and I was satisfied, for he ought to know. I didn't ask him, however, whether *he* meant that I could drive them *to pasture with the harness off*, or along the Turnpike as they were.

The road affords some of the finest views I have anywhere seen in the mountains of Virginia, and these alone, with no other inducement, would repay the trip.

It is customary, you know, in traveling by stage through a mountainous country, to do a good deal of walking. In fact, it has become a sort of habit with two-thirds of those travelers, and they *will* walk, whether it be necessary or not, while with others, it is equally a settled habit to *ride*,—even when *walking* would be of service to them, simply because *they've paid their way for it*. These latter remind me always of the little boy who was met in the road riding a hard trotting horse bareback. The little fellow was crying violently, and on being asked the cause, stated that the horse's back hurt him "so bad." "Then," said the other, "you had better get down and walk a while, and thus relieve and rest yourself." "No I won't," said he, "its a *hired horse, and I'll ride him if it kills me.*"

In ascending mountains, I invariably walk until I become fatigued, unless sickness renders such a course imprudent. But, of all my mountain walks, I capped the climax on my trip up to the Salt. I footed it from the base of Salt Pond Mountain to the summit, a distance of six miles by measurement, and, strange to say, such was the magnificence of the scenery and the delightfulness of the breeze, that I forgot entirely to become fatigued, and continued the *stroll* the entire distance.

The "Salt Pond," known too, and more appropriately, as the "Mountain Lake," is a beautiful sheet of water, a mile long, a quarter wide, and deep enough to float half a dozen such ships as the old Pennsylvania, piled one above the other. In fact, its depth has never been determined. As I have already mentioned that I walked a six mile ascent to reach it, you will readily imagine that it is far above the tops of many of the mountains in the range, and yet those *immediately* surrounding it rise half a mile above its margin.

The water is, I think, the clearest I ever saw, and very cold. The lake itself is fed from a number of cold, sweet springs, gushing out from the mountain sides, and the waters of these retain an icy coldness nearly all day, even when taken out in buckets.

I walked to the top of Bald Knob Mountain, some half a mile above the Lake, and the view I there enjoyed far surpassed anything I had ever before seen.

It was one broad, boundless field of mountains and valleys far away on every side, as far as the vision could reach. It was the most magnificent picture of nature I had ever beheld, and so intensely was I wrapt in admiration, that I could scarcely tear myself away from the scene.

I did so, however, and returning to the Hotel to breakfast, soon after took stage for Salt Sulphur Springs, some twenty miles farther on. This makes the entire distance from the Montgomery White to the Sulphur forty miles. The road is a good one, and does great credit to the Engineer who located it, as well as to the contractors who did the work. It will be, I have no doubt, the great thoroughfare of all the stage travelers through the mountains. Daily stages are now plying between this place and the Salt Sulphur, and extra stages held in readiness to meet any demand from private parties.

Every one who reads this letter will, if he follows my advice, thank me for suggesting that if he travel the road, at least one day be spent at the Mountain Lake.

The view from Peter's Mountain, some eight or ten miles east of the Salt Sulphur, is very fine and very extensive, and the traveler should by no means pass it by unnoticed. The best view is obtained some fifty or one hundred yards below the mountain summit on the Western side.

The Salt Sulphur Springs is a sweet place, and I propose to visit it again, and will then speak more particularly of it.

Here we are having gay times. As I before wrote you, we have a capital band of music, and that, of itself, enters largely into the enjoyments of the visitors. In addition to this, we have a pleasant company, (the "stuckups" not being here,) and one of the best *pastry cooks* the whole country can afford. It would do you good just to eat one of the rolls that are set before me night and morning. But I forget—it is unkind of me to tantalize you. Come up, again I say, and let's enjoy these good things, and the delicious mountain air and delightful sulphur water together.

GINGER BLUE.

J. T. Headley, it is stated, has been appointed by the associated press their special correspondent at the seat of war in Italy.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP ARGO.—*Further Particulars.*—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. B., published yesterday, announced that the steamship Argo, of the Galway line, which left New York for Galway via St. Johns on Thursday, the 23d ult., was wrecked at 5 A. M. on Tuesday, having gone ashore in a dense fog in Trepassy bay. It appears that all the passengers and crew were saved, but the vessel is reported sunk, and it is feared that she and her cargo will prove a total loss. There were on board 200 passengers, nearly 100 of whom were women, with 30 infants. They lost nearly all their baggage, and were left in a destitute condition, but fortunately aid was promptly received from St. Johns. Among the sufferers is Miss Heywood, the vocalist, who lost everything including a large amount of valuable baggage.

The Argo was considered as a first-class screw-steamship, added to the fleet of ocean steamers which now comprise the Galway line. She was sold to the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company for a very high figure.

She was four years old, ranked A 1 at Lloyd's, and was one of the strongest propellers afloat. She was an iron bark-rigged steamer of 2,240 tons registered, and 3,200 tons burden. She was divided into five water-tight compartments by four bulkheads, and she was well provided against fire or any other accident. Her length over all was 280 feet, her breadth of beam 37 feet, and her depth of hold 35 feet. Her machinery was massive and was 440 horse power. She had three decks, and was permitted by the British regulations to carry 1,045 passengers. Of these her first cabin accommodation for 120, and the second cabin 100. Her saloon was large and well furnished, and provided with tables at which 150 persons could conveniently dine.

The entire vessel was well ventilated, and there was good light on each of her decks. She was well finished in every part, and her masts were coppered one-third of their length from the deck. It is said that on he way out she passed through considerable masses of ice, and rode over some of it. The Argo is insured at Lloyd's $40,000.

R. MCDOWELL.—A Fayetteville correspondent, under date of June 27th, 1859, calls our attention to the fact that the *Democratic Press* says, in its issue of the 25th instant, that "T. D. McDowell, Esq., was nominated by an opposition meeting in Columbus county to oppose Hon. Warren Winslow."—*Wilmington Journal.*

The *Democratic Press* of the 29th ult., said no such thing. Since, however, seeing the above we have overhauled that paper, and find that among some miscellaneous selections on the outside of our paper, which were transferred from the columns of the N. C. Christian Advocate, (which paper we publish) the article referred to does appear, as taken from the news columns of the *Advocate*.

We thank the Journal for calling attention to it, for, we have no disposition to do Mr. McDowell an injury, or any one else. The Journal has done us a great favor by speaking out about this matter, affording us the opportunity of setting ourself right. That is the way Democrats should do; if all would follow this example a greater degree of harmony would characterize the leaders of Democracy. As one good turn deserves another, and as we disclaim the intention to injure Mr. McDowell, we trust the Journal will have the kindness to copy this, which, we hope, will set us right in that quarter of the State.—*Dem. Press.*

WHAT A JEALOUS WOMAN DID BEFORE SHE FAINTED.—In Milwaukie, last week, a lady, returning from a morning drive, on approaching the room usually occupied by herself and husband, heard voices. She stopped listened, placed her eye to the key hole, and saw to her horror, a woman standing on the floor, and her husband in the same room, fixing a shawl over her shoulders.—Enraged at the infidelity of her husband, she went to the hall, took down a loaded shot gun, returned, cocked the gun, opened suddenly the door, and deliberately shot the strange woman in the back. Her husband screamed, when the excited and abused wife fainted. On having returned to consciousness, she learned that the woman who had supplanted her in the affections of Mr.———, was one of those frames for exhibiting shawls and mantillas on, which he that morning had brought up from the store to have re-trimmed by his wife in her usual tasty style. Not finding his wife in, he was looking at the figure, and fixing it up as a surprise for her, when her sudden jealousy like to have cost him his life.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The receipts at the Treasury Department for the week ending on Monday last amounted to $4,879,000, of which about one million and a quarter was from customs. The drafts paid amount to $3,175,000, principally on account of treasury notes.—The balance in the Treasury is $3,866,000.

From thirty to thirty-five passports continue to be issued daily from the State Department. About three fourths of them are to naturalized citizens.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—The steamship Philadelphia, from Havana, has arrived, bringing dates the same as received per steamer Isabel.

Freights had slightly declined. Exchange on London 15 a 16; on New York 3½ to 5 1-2.

The British steamer Terlot had arrived from St. Thomas. Santa Anna was not on board unless he was concealed. Much disappointment was manifested in consequence.

P. P. P.

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JOHN